MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1879.

Amusements To-Day Booth's Theatre-H Trovatore. Bowery Theatre-Habs. Matines. Brondway Theatre-Les Pourchambault. Brooklyn Park Theatre-Richelles. Globe Theatre-Mirth Makers. Grand Opera House—The Shaughrana.
Lyceum Thentre—Evargeline,
Masonic Hall—Gen. Tom Thumb. Mattnee. New York Aquarium-Cinderella Matines Olympic Theatre-Poul & Dhoubl. Park Theatre—Rollinson Crusic. Sun Francisco Minstrels—Broadway, cor. 19th st. Tony Pastor's Opera House—Variety. Theatre Comique—Variety. Thomas Opera House—Minstrels. Union Square Theatre-The Banker's Danghter, Wallack's Theatre-Ours.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Jan. 11, 1879, was:

Total for the week.

#### Mortality in Congress.

The week opens dolefully in Congress To-day the dead body of the late Representative Gustave Schleicher of Texas will be borne into the House, and appropriate services will be held. Never recent years have deaths followed each other with such startling quickness. This is the fourth since the beginning of the present session and the ninth since the Forty-fifth Congress first met in the Capitol. On Tuesday of last week the House adjourned early, as a mark of respect to the memory of Representatives BEVERLY B. DOUGLAS of Virginia and ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS of Michigan, who died in the holiday recess; Wednesday the death of Representative Julian Hartridge was announced and on Thursday his associates gathered around his coffin. It is now reported in Washington that Representatives Ebenezer R. Finley of Ohio and JACOB M. THORNBURGH of Tennessee are of prolonging the convention. The Helvetic dangerously ill, with but little hope of recovery. Messrs. Douglas, Williams, Hart-RIDGE, and SCHLEICHER were Democrats, as is also Mr. FINLEY; Mr. THORNBURGH is a Republican.

Owing to these interruptions, Congress made but little headway with the public business last week, and may make as little this. The Senate sent the Indian Appropriation bill back to the House with an addition of about \$59,000, and the House killed-for this session, at least—the bill to compensate William and Mary College for damages sustained by its property in the war. The pending measures are, in the Senate the bill to amend the Patent laws, and in the is ready to be reported to the House. The POTTER and TELLER Committees will continue their respective investigations, and interesting developments are predicted.

#### The Monetary Outlook in 1879.

What is the precise condition in which the new year finds the vexed and important question of a single versus a double standard? Which among the great commercial countries still uphold a bi-metallic coinage which insist on making gold the sole measure of values, and what change, if any, seems to be foreshadowed by the currents of

public opinion? Let us begin with those States which have adopted the mono-metallic solution of the monetary problem. At the head of these stands England, whose influence through the head of her delegation, Mr. Goschen, proved so potent at the Paris Conference last summer. Great Britain recognizes only gold as money. Her people have not the right of getting silver bullion coined, and the white metal is used only for the purposes of a token currency, which is not a legal tender except in very small amounts. On the other hand, in British India silver is by law accepted as the circulatmedium, and there is no doubt that not a little loss and disturbance are entailed by this monetary divergence on all mercantile transactions between the ruling country and its great dependency. Burdened with an annual debt of £16,000,000, payable in gold at London, the Indian Government has been forced for some years to expend for its interest account not 160,000,000 rupees, as formerly, but nearly twenty per cent. more, or not far from 190,000,000. O course, too, all the savings of the English officers, soldiers, and functionaries in the Indian service are reduced by a fifth when remitted to their families in Europe. The suffering caused by this state of things has been so considerable that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has suggested by way of remedy the adoption of a gold standard. The matter was maturely weighed during the year 1877 by the Indian Government, and conformity with the practice of England in this respect was pronounced impracticable. We may be sure, therefore, that no steps will be taken during the present year to remove by means of legislation the existing burdens on Indian exchange, and this fact, as we shall see, explains the ambiguous attitude of English inanciers toward the monetary question in

foreign countries. Germany some seven years ago declared her adhesion to the mono-metallic principle and announced that her silver would all be sold before the end of 1876. That promise has not been fully kept. She has still a considerable stock to be disposed of, but it is certain that the quantities of her demone tized silver already thrown upon the market have produced a species of disturbance unprecedented in monetary annals. Nor is there reason to think that German financiers as yet see any ground for recoasidering their action. Though twice invited, their Government resolutely declined to take part in the Paris Conference. The Scandinavian kingdom has followed the example of Germany. She possessed no large amount of silver, but this she has sold at a loss, and now makes gold | Fraudulent Secretary expected to smuggle her standard. These are the only countries where the mono-metallic theory has been embodied in law, and we may safely conclude, remembering the result of the late Conference, as well as the unexpired term of | vices in Washington and elsewhere. the so-called Latin Union, that no addition will be made to their number during the

current year. Among the countries which have given more or less absolutely, legislative sanction to the doctrines of bi-metallism, the United States may be placed foremost. As is well known, it was at her instance the late Conference was held. Indeed, she may seem at first sight to stand entirely alone in the earnest and unqualified advocacy of bi-metal-

adhered to the proposed response because trine. In the latter country, we may here point out, while the paper rouble forms the bulk of the circulating medium, both gold and silver may now be legally coined; but in view of the attitude taken by her representative, it is not improbable that a gold standard may be adopted in the near future. On the other hand, the Austrian delegates stated that their signatures were given because the response contained nothing contrary to bi-metallic principles. On the same ground Italy consented to join in the reply, although she strongly protested against its studied ambiguity. It is believed that Holland, where both metals are now legal tenders, would have put on record similar views if her delegates had not been absent. M. LEON SAY, however, who represented France, vigorously seconded Mr. Goschen throughout the Conference in the defence of the gold standard, although by the conditions of the Latin Union he is unable for the present to secure the complete adoption of his principles. It only remains to point out briefly

what those conditions are.

The convention concluded in 1865 between France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy expires in December, 1879, although, to prevent its tacit renewal, it was stipulated that notice must be given before the first day of this year. This compact made the coinage of these four States reciprocally current in one another's territories, and committed all of them to the bi-metallic standard. In 1874, however, after the discomfiture of silver, the Union modified its agreement by so far limiting the coinage of that metal, that in four years from the date named it manufactured only a hundred million of five-franc piecesin other words, about the quantity needed to absorb the silver which Germany had been able to sell. But the essential principle of bi-metallism was not shaken by this provision, since silver remains a legal tender in each of the countries composing the league. although it is plain that the copartners are diametrically opposed as regards the policy Government, which had never coined either gold or silver money, but, up to 1874, had merely fabricated tokens, is now a convert to the most extreme mono-metallist opinions. Belgium is equally pronounced in her admiration of the English system, although, should she establish a gold standard after the close of the present year, she must look forward to a heavy loss resulting from the sale of her silver coinage, which amounts to \$100,000,000. On the other hand Italy, which is under the régime of paper money, will undoubtedly continue to maintain the double standard, having the same reason for her preference as Austria, where for some time silver florins have been coined, owing House the Geneva Award bill. The Army to the fact that the silver and the Reorganization bill may or may not come paper florin have come to have up this week, having lost its place as a about the same value as compared with special order. Several appropriation bills gold. While such is the attitude of her are waiting in the Senate committees, and allies in the Latin Union, France, under the the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill | lead of her Finance Minister, seems to be enlisted on the side of mono-metallism in theory. But will she insist on its early, practical application? That is the decisive question which brings us back to the equivo-

> showed himself a thoroughgoing partisan. Nothing could be more positive than Mr. Goschen's adhesion to mono-metallism as a principle. He declared an international double standard to be impossible, for the reason that England would never permit silver to be money within her own territory. Yet he noted with approval the Austrian coinage of silver, and allowed it to be understood that England would not be ilipleased if the German stock of the white metal still unsold were bought by the United States. Nor did he hesitate to admit that a general effort made at once on all easion the most serious dislocations in the economic situation, and produce a crisis more disastrous than any within the memory of the commercial world. Now there can be no doubt that the joint influence of France and Great Britain is potent enough to determine the solution of the monetary question. In view of the facts cited, and of the opinions avowed by their leading financiers, we must conclude that, as regards the further demonetization of silver, both those great powers will exhibit during the coming twelvementh a strictly conservative, expectant attitude, and that the weight of their authority will be given to a wary

cal ground taken by the English delegate,

of whose ideas and purposes M. LEON SAY

# maintenance of the existing state of things.

Jenks Rewarded. After the female JENKS had sworn at Washington that she wrote the SHERMAN letter, and had acquired notoriety in other ways, ex-Gov. MICHAEL HAHN, who had figured during the investigation as a sort of intermediary between James E. Anderson and John Sherman, was appointed Superintendent of the revived Mint at New Orleans, in which place he was recently super seded by HENRY S. FOOTE of Mississippi, Tennessee, California, and other States.

HAHN appeared as a witness before the POTTER Sub-Committee, which recently visited New Orleans, and testified as follows: "For about six months I was Superintendent of the Mint here, the position Gov. Footh now holds. Mr. Thomas D. Jenes was appointed by me to a position in the Mint here; he still holds the place. I don't think I

equired any recommendations from him; probably ome gentleman recommended him verbally." Mr. Porran-"Have you any objections to stating the same of the gentleman who recommended Mr. JENES to on (seeing the witness hesitate) ! Of course, if you don't

Ex-Gov. Hans-"Well, you know, a man when he wants to get an appointment will get recommendations from some persons he might not care to have known. Consequently, I would prefer not to tell who recom-

nended Mr. JENES." The facts connected with this appointment and the whole history of the case indicate as clearly who ordered it to be made, as if the name had been signed to the commission. In the appropriation for the Mint at New Orleans, after providing for the pay of the Superintendents and experts, there is a lumping clause "for wages of workmen and adjusters, fifty-seven thousand dollars," under which "Captain" JENKS. husband of the enterprising witness, AGNES, was provided for by John Sherman. The him into this berth without attracting attention; but he falled to cover up the little arrangement at the public expense, by which

To make this discovery more pointed, a game set up by AGNES in the interest of the head of the Treasury, to deceive the Committee by a spurious decoy letter with the forged signature of John Sherman, and a literal copy of the one she swore vigorously to have written, came to grief suddenly the other day. She dropped a package addressed to herself, containing this fabricated letter and other papers, in a fashionable store of New Orleans, expecting the lie money. For the resolution refusing to | bait to be swallowed by the Committee, and

his female friend is rewarded for her ser-

European delegates. The declaration sub- others she got caught herself; for this atsequently made, however, must be taken into account. Belgium, Switzerland, and an imposture that had been begun last sum-Russia, for instance, affirmed that they had mer, after the adjournment of Congress, in a letter addressed to Mr. POTTER under a it did not contradict the mono-metallic doc- false name, professing to be written at "Brown's Station, Iowa, Aug. 22," where it was found, on inquiry, that no such person

as "L. E. STRATTON" existed. The package in question is now known to have been dropped on three other occasions and at different places by Agnes D. Jenks, and returned to her on the spot by persons who supposed they were performing an honest duty, instead of thwarting trickster. This little conspiracy is a small offshoot of the big conspiracy by which the eight votes of Louisiana were stolen, and the same characters figure in both. When the original testimony of John Sherman in regard to the letter addressed to WEBER and Anderson is considered in connection with this last attempted deception on the Committee, and the appointment of "Captain" JENKS in the Mint, there will hardly be a difference of opinion as to the moral proof of Sherman's guilt, as there can be none that a public man who employs such agents as he did, first in the Great Fraud by which HAYES was installed in the White House and he himself in the Treasury, and in the smaller frauds since then, is

unworthy of confidence. If JOHN SHERMAN did not write the letter to WEBER and ANDERSON that bears all the internal marks of his hand, and which in the first instance, when fearing to be confronted with the original, he substantially admitted to be his, what necessity was there for all the perjury, forgery, tricks, and devices that have been practised and set in motion to relieve him from that responsibility?

#### The Pope's Encyclical.

An abstract of the encyclical letter of Pope Leo XIII. was printed in The Sun of yesterday. We have in this city many learned, pious, celebrated, and white-haired clergymen; yet if the most influential man among them were to send out an open letter to-morrow to his co-religionists, setting forth his theory of the evils of the times and his remedy for them, it would be read by very few persons save those to whom it was addressed. Some of the daily newspapers would look at it, and then pass to other themes. It would not be heard of outside of this country, and even here it would soon be forgotten. Yet this encyclical from the Vatican will go everywhere, into all the corners of the earth and the islands of the seas, as fast as the swift messengers of civilization can carry it; and everywhere will its arrival be hailed as an event. Kings and their chancellors will study it with knit brows, and missionaries in the Asian jungles and the far Western forests, will pore over its every sentence. What is the explanation of this?

The voice which speaks in this encyclical is not the voice of the priest Pecci, but of the Pope whom two hundred millions of his fellow men reverence and obey as the Vicar of CHRIST on the earth. It is the voice that spoke by the lips of LEO, of GREGORY VII., and of INNOCENT IV. When this voice breaks silence, all men, the Protestant and the free thinker, as well as the Roman Catholic, have no choice but to listen. All will not agree with what is said; but the fact that it has been said is of universal

In this encyclical, LEO XIII, but repeats the utterances and warnings of his predecessors in the Papal chair. . The times are out of joint, he says, because society has dislocated itself in attempting to wrench loose from the authority of the Church. He finds the fountain head of the communism, socialism, and nihilism of the present day in the Protestant Reformation of MARTIN LUTHER; and he admon ishes princes and peoples that only by submission to the Church of which he is the sides to get rid of silver might Pope can they escape from the perils that

> That LEO XIII. should have taken this time and this way to express these views is a fact of import, and priests and politicians will watch with interest the effect of this utterance upon European polities.

# Mayor Cooper.

Mayor Cooper has given us his inaugural message, and has had a dinner with the Lotos Club, of which Mr. WHITELAW REID is President.

But he has yet a good deal of work before him, and he himself is not blind to the fact He gave an outline of it in his message to the Common Council; and if, under hi administration, the ideas of that message are put in practice, the interests of the city and the welfare of its people will be in many ways greatly advanced.

We do not think he can do a better thing than to read over his message once every day during the first year of his term of office; and so, on the last day of next December, when he reviews the business of the year, he can tell exactly in what measure its plans have been realized, and in what respect and how his excellent purposes have been thwarted, if any of them are thwarted which we trust will not be the case.

The Mayor's power is limited, but he has still a good deal of power; and his readiness to exercise it was shown on Monday of last week, a few days after he took his place in the City Hall, when he vetoed the street pipe resolution that had passed the Common Council while Mr. ELY was Mayor.

Mayor Cooper gave notice in his message that he intends to exercise all the power of his office. This is a gratifying announce ment. Properly carried out, it will bring about great changes and improvements The Mayor's language implies that he himself will control the affairs and duties of the office, under the law, and that he will not permit any organization or any body of men to control his acts, to dictate the course of his policy, or to interfere with his lawful authority. There have been Mayors in the City Hall who were mere tools of their masters outside of it. The responsibility of the office is with Mayor COOPER, and it is evident that he is willing

to be held to it. Mayor Cooper has given notice that, to the full extent of his power, he will "hold to accountability all departments and officers of the municipal Government." The performance of this duty will require labor and courage; but it is sure to bring forth fruits that will be welcomed by the tax-ridden people of the city.

The affairs of this city were made the sub ject of comment and suggestion by Gov Robinson in the message that he sent to the Legislature on Thursday of last week; and the Governor gave his opinion that a new charter was the only practicable and complete remedy for existing evils. There may be sagacity in the remark; and yet there is no doubt that many of the city's evils may be corrected with its present charter, under which we will be compelled to live until a new one is made, adopted, and enforced.

Pedestrianism seems to be the most profdiscuss an international ratio of value between the two metals was signed by all the posure of the trick. But instead of catching the two metals was signed by all the posure of the trick. But instead of catching the two metals was signed by all the posure of the trick. But instead of catching the two metals was signed by all the posure of the trick. But instead of catching the two metals was signed by all the posure of the trick. But instead of catching the two metals was signed by all the posure of the trick. But instead of catching the two metals was signed by all the posure of the trick. But instead of catching the two metals was signed by all the posure of the trick. But instead of catching the two metals was signed by all the posure of the trick. But instead of catching the two metals was signed by all the posure of the trick. But instead of catching the two metals was signed by all the posure of the trick. But instead of catching the two metals was signed by all the posure of the trick. But instead of catching the two metals was signed by all the posure of the trick. But instead of catching the two metals was signed by all the posure of the trick. But instead of catching the two metals was signed by all the posure of the trick. But instead of catching the trick is the trick of the trick of the trick is the trick of the trick is the trick of the trick is the trick of t

yields an enormous profit. Madam ANDERson, who finishes to-night her Brooklyn walk of 2,700 quarter miles in 2,700 quarter hours, will pocket between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars-a weekly salary of over three thousand dollars. That is higher pay than the majority of non-pedestrians can command in these times.

"I should like to see all the church property in the land taxed to the uttermost." These are strange words coming from the pastor of a wealthy up-town church. Dr. Shipman of Christ Episcopal Church was the speaker. He placed the value of church property in the United States at present at \$500,000,000. and said that in 1900 if it increased as it has been doing, it would reach the enormous value of three billions of dollars, or a third more than our national debt. He pointed out the general principle, that what is protected by government should aid in maintaining government. By what right, he asked does the church claim immunity? The effect of its exemption is simply to increase the rate of taxation on everything else The people pay an appropriation to the churches in the shape of taxes which they would not have otherwise paid. It is interesting to thus find a fashionable clergyman taking ground that has so generally been condemned by his

If the Chicago pilgrims, now about due in Mexico, confine themselves to seeing sights, speaking Spanish, selling by sample, and other legitimate amusements and occupations of ercial travellers, they will do well. Nobody will grudge their round of free rides, free drinks, and free dinners; everybody will be pleased at whatever lucrative trade they may drum up in the markets of Vera Cruz, and at whatever lofty emotion they may feel in the halls of the Montezumas. The mistake they can make is to turn their tour to the account of subsidy jobbers, coming back to fill the public ear with cries for a treasury-built railroad to

Some of Brooklyn's private charitable projects are carried on with sense. The London plan of extending relief, for which a general charitable society has been incorporated is soon to go into operation in Brooklyn. The city is to be so districted that needy people will be close to local managers, whose duty it will be to keep themselves fully informed about poverty, and to give aid in such a way that prossional paupers will not sap the life of charity. When an impostor is detected his name and appearance will become known in every district. The novel institution of a diet dispen-sary, where physicians get food free for needy itients, is successful, as well as the Good Samaritan, which by furnishing meals at cost, sustains itself, and cultivates a feeling of selfrespect among those it aids.

It is of the essence of parliamentary government that the representative of the people shall not be called to account by any power, outside of the chamber, for words spoken in deate. At least that is the English and American notion. It seems, however, that Germany may about to give us the singular spectacle of a Parliament whose opposition members will rise to speak with the consciousness that a too hot word may subject them to prosecution in the ourts, and imprisonment or exile. The results of BISMARCK's experiment, if it is finally deeided upon, will be watched with curiosity.

The most interesting fact about Connec icut's new State House is thus set forth by Connecticut's new Governor:

we of the most gratifying circumstances connected the work is the lact that it will be completed at a within the estimates originally made. When we upon the rarity of such an event—the almost inde exceeding of estimates in the construction of works in other States, and the corruption by it is no oten accompanied, we may take great in the preservation, in this case, of those principles sesty and integrity which have been and always the foundation on which the prosperity and welcour State must rest."

Our new State House at Albany was to cost, at he outside, \$4,000,000. That was what the original estimates called for, and that was the imit set by the Legislature. It has actually eost to date \$10,000,000, and it isn't finished yet. The lowest estimate of the sum needed to finish it is \$4,000,000, and Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS last winter predicted that it would take Moreover, it is still doubtful whether the principal rooms have been properly constructed for the uses to which they

They order these matters better in Con-The long walk of Mrs. Anderson, which

loses to-night, with her twenty-seven hunat once pleasing to the spectators and profitable to the managers. Fashionable assemblages largely consisting of ladies, have filled what was until lately a free song-and-dance halldrawn thither, first and foremost by the wonderful walker herself, aided, perhaps, by some desire to see what the place is like, though now empletely cleaned up and cleared out, or even to find if the music is so bad as the newspapers have represented. The sturdy heroine of the hour has certainly proved herself worthy of the encouragement and praises which her admiring visitors have lavished upon her.

There is a wooden-headed conductor upon the New York Central Railroad. The Elmira Advertiser, speaking of a train which was snowed in, below Pittsford, from Thursday until Saturday night, says that "great suffering was experienced the first night, the conductor of the sleeping coach refusing blankets to ladie shivering with the cold, unless he was paid \$2 for each one." This, too, while the snow blown in by the wind through cracks and crevices was piled up on one side of the car to the depth of six inches, and it was impossible to keep the car sufficiently heated to melt the snow which found entrance. A conductor who would thus speculate in the sufferings of women is unfit to be in the service of any railroad.

Questions in great abundance were put by the pulpits yesterday. The Rev. Mr. Chadwick inquired "What is Religion?" the Rev. Mr. KIPP, " What is a Christian ?" the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE, "What Is a Minister's Vocation?" Am I My Brother's Keeper?" asked the Rev. Mr. ACKERLEY. "Is Man Free in His Choice? emanded the Rev. Mr. Morse. The Rev. Dr. WOODRUFF'S problem was, "Shall We Know Our Friends in Heaven?" and the Rev. Mr. Nye's, " Do Evil Spirits Come Back to Torment the Living?" "Shall We Live after Death?" questioned the Rev. Mr. VANDERVEER. "What Shall We Do?" queried the Rev. Mr. MARTYN, and "What Next?" added the Rev. Messrs. WDISH and SEARLES; while the Roy. Mr. CHAMBERS explained the "Desire to Do Great Things" and the Rev. Dr. DEEMS "The Sin of Net Doing Good." The Rev. Mr. ADAMS presented "to young ladies" a "Royal Offer of Marriage;" "Man Has a Heart to Give Away," nnounced the Rev. Mr. SEARLES; 'cried the Rev. Mr. Rossiten; the Rev. Mr. CLARK glanced at "A Jealous Brother;" and he Rev. Dr. BURLINGHAM rebuked "The Young Men Who Don't Care." The Rev. Mr. HEP-ORTH mounted "Jacob's Ladder;" the Rev. Mr. Wilson entered " Naboth's Vineyard;" and Rev. Mr. RICHMOND explored "The Valley of Dry Bones," "Eating and Drinking Un orthily" was the theme of the Rev. Mr. LLOYD. The Rev. Mr. WRIGHT showed "How to Keep Good Resolutions," and the Rev. Dr. KIN explained" Why the Impenitent are Newlected. The Rev. Mr. Bunch described "Hardening Neck," The Rev. Mr. MOMENT commended Christian Assurance;" the Rev. Dr. Fulton eprecated "Perilous Praying," and the Rev SCUDDER denounced "Haman's Revenge, The Rev. Mr. Cupworth showed "What Heaven Like," The Rev. Dr. Hoyr preached Half Religion;" the Rev. Mr. CARTER went to The Limits of Concession," and the Rev. Mr. Newron sounded "The Symphony of Relig-The Rev. Mr. MICKLE reviewed that Last Night in Egypt," and the Rev. Dr. logers investigated "The Woman Without a

The Snow Blockade Raised.

HOW OLD SALT SUCCEEDED. The Story of Mr. Alvord's Election to the

Speakership.

ger by reason of the strength of the third party, which was strongly inclined to knife Old Salt because of his known and suspected relations to corporation interests. destroy the strength of the workingmen by seducing their leaders and demoralizing their followers was of itself a difficult task. In political circles throughout the State the accepted opinion was that it could not be done, and that Alvord would be beaten. In all the estimates of the third party's power the Second District of Onondaga (Alvord's district) was conceded to them. But Old Salt was not discouraged. He counted on substantial aid from a power that holds Syracuse in willing subjection. That power is the firm of Denison & Belden. What they decree usually comes to pass in Syracuse, and the lines of their authority cometimes extend to Albany. Denison & Belden are rich, and, what seems strange, they are the only men connected with contracts during the reign of the Canal Ring who can show a good bank account to-day. Jarvis Lord is comparatively poor; George D. Lord is a bankrupt; and most of the other contractors are insolvent The money that came to them so freely in the flush days of corruption was spent with a lavish hand, and they have nothing to show for it but a pile of worthless due bills and notes of hand. The politicians who did their bidding are also poor. But Denison & Belden are rich. Denison-"Doc" Denison everybody calls himwould have been poor long ago if the manage ment of affairs had depended on him. His brain s not of the finest quality at the best, and he muddles it oftener than is good for him. The head of the firm is its junior member—James J. Belden. His fortune is rudely estimated at from two to four millions of dollars, but just how large it is nobody knows. It embraces stocks. bonds, real estate, great sums of ready money, and an unknown number of useful men. This last item in the firm's assets is most important. When Mr. Belden owns a man, it obviates the necessity of buying him—and it is certain that he owns very many. The process by which a man is bought and not bribed is peculiar. He falls into financial straits, and goes to Mr. Belden and borrows money enough to extricate himself. He gives a mortgage on his property, if he has any property, and if he hasn't he mortgages his power to be useful to the firm. Years pass away, the borrowed money is not returned, new debts are contracted, and nothing is said. But there comes a time when the vote of that man is wanted in the caucus or the Legislature. Mr. Belden is a church member, rather profuse in his piety, and he would probably consider it beneath his high moral charac ter to offer a bribe to anybody. But the man who stands to Jim Belden in the relation of an insolvent debtor might as well surrender to the Sheriff at once as to balk the will or disobey the behest of that implacable autocrat. He is no respecter of persons. Anybody, from a coalheaver to Judge, is useful to him at one time o another, and he buys all the human stock that is offered at prices to suit himself. It follows, therefore, that when Mr. Belden came to his assistance, Alvord's election to the Assembly

Mr. Sloan was compelled to accept a nomination to the Assembly from Oswego, somewhat against his inclination, for the avowed purpose of shutting out Alvord in his race for the Speak ership. He did what few men in this genera tion have succeeded in doing-he made, two years ago, a clean and respectable record in the Speaker's chair. He fully appreciated the good ortune which enabled him to retire without a spot or stain upon his character. On the strength of that record he was willing to rest till the times were ripe for his reappearance in a more important rôle-possibly as a candidate for Governor. He was averse to tempting fate oo often. But those who foresaw the outcome of Alvord's canvass insisted on putting him in

the field. Husted was also on hand, radiant in his new dumes as the Bald Eagle of Rockland. But the sequel showed that he had brought his little porringer to the fountain of patronage once to often. The elements that he had counted on for support fell away from him before the crowd reached Albany, and when the members began arrive, on the Saturday before the ca Alvord and Sloan were the only candidates remaining in thee fild.

Sloan's campaign, viewed from the standpoint of political strategy, was badly conducted from first to last. He trusted implicitly to the promises of those who agreed to support him, and kept no detectives on their track to see whether or not they had sold out to the other side. He called to his assistance only those who were glad and willing to come, and drafted into his service no remote or hesitating friends. He refused to bring into use the most effective weapon that he possessed. Those who ought to know declare that Sloan could have driven Alvord out of the field at any moment, if he had been so inclined. But he preferred to conduct the canvass without bringing into requisition all the sources of strength at his command; and he thus invited defeat. At one time or another fitty-five members promised him their votes. At the very last hour, before the secret ballot was taken, he and his friends knew that their cause was lost. But even then they refused to change their tactics, or to aim a bi at the heart of the opposition. If the vote had been rira roce, Sloan would probably have been nominated. As it was, he fell only five votes short of a majority.

While Sloan was slow and his friends too calm and confident, the Alvord party were active, aggressive, and audacious throughou the canvass. They were playing a gigantic game of bluff, and, although they won, they were more surprised at their success than the other side was at its defeat. Mr. Bolden set the ball in motion by wing to Albany his friends. A motley crowd they were! Democrats and Republicans were here in about equal propor tions. Here were superannuated politicians, long banished from public life, returning like sts to the scenes of their former triumphs at Belden's bidding, and all with one accord urging the election of Alvord. Sprinkled ong them were a few hungry looking preachers, to whose starving churches Mr. Bel den had made a liberal contribution, and who were urging the plous country members to vote for Brother Alvord as a Christian duty. Ir their presence Brotner Alvord dammed the stream of expletives which usually flows from his mouth, and carefully cultivated an apostolic air of virtue. Here, too, were temperane reformers; for it must be known that Mr. Bel den, with all his other gifts, is a total absti

nence man, and has a Cold Water League named after him in Syracuse. But Belden and his mixed company could hardly have swung the caucus if they had been acting alone. They were able to call more important agents than retired politicians, subscription-seeking preor temperance reformers to their aid. Husted was intent on avenging his defeat of two years ago, and thus getting even with Sloan; but th alone did not account for his activity in Alvord's behalf. He stood as the representative of certain corporations, and he was pledged to their service. When he found that his own success was out of the question, he felt it in cumbent on him to carry Alvord through, that these corporations might gain a substantia triumph. Hundreds of men in the employ of railroad and insurance companies were here Some of them must have been originally engaged as treasurers of their respective co. cerns, judging from the sums of money they brought with them.

The lines between the Conking and anti Conkling men were completely broken down. A party of Mr. Conkling's personal friends from Utica were here working for Sloan, for whom also, the three members for Oneida voted. Smyth and Cornell were pronounced for Alword, and as they controlled the machine they syrup. Free only 25 cents a bottle.—4ds.

had things their own way without asking the Senator's permission. It was a matter of business with Smyth, while in Cornell's case it was political jealousy, based on a growing fear that ALBANY, Jan. 12 .- There was never in the Sloan would beat him for the Governor's nomination next year. But he need not have political history of New York a closer or been afraid. No Speaker of the Assembly, with severer struggle for the Speakership than the exception of Horatio Seymour, ev that which terminated last week in the succame Governor of the State and even Mr. Seycess of Thomas G. Alvord. It began before

election. Alvord's district was in danmour had to wait seven years. In addition to the Belden contingent and the corporation forces, the lobby was active for Alvord. Every member of the Third House east his fortunes with Old Salt from first to last. But in spite of all these influences a majority still stood out for Sloan as late as Tuesday even ing. It remained to play the last two trump cards of Alvord's game. From all parts of the State on Tuesday night and throughout the day Wednesday, numberless telegrams poured in, addressed to different members, begging, beseeching, commanding them to vote for Alvord. This part of the programme was prearranged but it was carried out so skilfully that it pro duced considerable effect. Then at last Alvord himself saw some of Sloan's wavering friends. and gave them an idea of how he should act in the making up of the committees. That turned Thomas G. Alvord for Speaker. But when the committees are announced, and those who set out to cheat find that they have been cheated. there will be music in the air.

#### PETROLEUM EXPERTS ABROAD.

Two Titusville Oil Men Sinking a Well in

China that Yields Abundantly. BRADFORD, Jan. 9.—In the summer of 1877, the Chinese Government sent an agent to the Pennsylvania oil regions to engage experts to visit that country and test territory in the island of Formosa, where indications of pe troleum had been discovered. A. P. Karnes and R. D. Locke of Titusville volunteered to go They took with them two complete well rigs and all machinery necessary. They reached Taiwan-foo, in the island of Formosa, on the 4th of November. From there they travelled 100 miles in a sedan chair to the oil country. The journey occupied eleven days. Their machinery was carried by a fleet of Chinese junks to Oulan, a point thirteen miles from where the wells were to be sunk. From Oulan they had to drag the machinery up a shallow river on a raft. Thirteen bufaloes and thirty coolies were required to haul the load. The Chinese Government furnished an escort of 100 imperial troops, a special detailed body guard of eleven of the Emperor's body guard. 150 coolies, five Mandarins, three clerks, a paymaster, and two masters of the coolies. The coolies were treated the same as the buffaloes while at work, being urzed with the whip and goad as the animals were. The transportation of the machinery up the river occupied two days.

The rigs were set up at once on their arrival. A well 400 feet deep was sunk. A large vein of sait water was struck at a depth of 350 feet. Oil was found at 400 feet. The well could be drilled no deeper. The drill passed through nothing but soapstone the entire distance. The well yielded five barrels of oil a day. It is of very light gravity, the color of amber, and can be used as it comes from the well, without refining.

While Messrs, Karnes and Locke were prewan-foo, in the island of Formosa, on the 4th of

Messrs. Karnes and Locke were pre-While Messrs, Karnes and Locke were pre-paring to sink other wells, they were prostrated with fever, and have just returned to Titusville badly broken in health. They say the Chinese oli territory is entirely different from all known petroleum regions in every respect. If it is developed, it will prove important and valuable to the Chinese Government, and may have an effect on the petroleum trade of this country.

Why Should the Nation Pay for All This? The United States steam sloop-of-war Rich d, which is to take ex President Grant around the East Indies, steamed from the Navy Yard on Saturday to join the Asiatic squadron The Richmond is one of the est ships of the navy, and is a sister ship to the Brookly and Hartford. She was built at Norfolk, Va., in 1867 and rates second class, being of 2,000 tons burden, carried rteen guns, and has a crew of \$20 men. While at the fourteen guns, and has a crew of \$20 men. While at the Boston Navy Yard she received new boilers, a new serew, and other new unachinery. Her cabins and staterooms have been fitted up in a costly manner for the confort of the ex-President and his son, Col. F. D. Grant, who travels with him as his aid. New and elaborate carpets and immittee have been added to the cabin and the carpets and termine have been added to the cabin and the carpets and termine have been added to the cabin and the carpets and the capture of the special control of the capture of the special in the president of the president will embark either at Marseilles or Spezzia. After conveying tien, Grant on his Oriental tour through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, the Riemmond will sail to Aden, Mayant, Bombay, Singapore, Calcutta, thence to Hong Kong, where she becomes the flagship of Capt A. E. K. Benham.

### Railroad Fares Too High

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: As this is a riod of economy and retrenchment, or at least ought to , in all parts of the land, it seems as though the rates of passenger rates they did during the flush times of the war and the few years following. The farmer in New York who visits his friends in the West must pay the same fare as he did when he received two and three the men who happen to have ch t companies? Let public opinion and distinctly.

### More Waste of Public Money.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The men epartments, and are trying to place Congress in a false

### No Work and No Money.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Like many ther young men, I was unfortunate enough to lose my osition as assistant bookkeeper. I wrote to nearly all

#### President Jewett's Fight. From the Zanesville Times.

conversation turned upon Mr. Jewett's

# Hard Times in England.

The evil days of "blood or bread" are only nabeyance in England, and London may again see what faris has seen. Acting upon the maxim that precaution better than cure, the authorities are increasing the police force and concentrating troops in and around London. The indications point to a terrible popular appears of the policy of the policy of the policy of the indications in the property of the indications of the policy of the indications of the indication of

### "Childs is not a poet."-Wait Whitinan.

Cease that barbaric yawp, thou impious bard, Thou untrained singer of the Jersey wilds, And speak no word, henceforth, that shall retard The growing fame of Childs!

Childs not a poet? Perish that low thought! Was it for this he wrote lines sweet yet solemn? Was it for this through midnight hours he wrought His Ledger's grand death column?

Childs is the foremost writer of his time; Not given to foolish verse, or fancy's frolic, But rising to the height of the sublime Touching on croup or colic.

Who else but he could add a new despair To death's approach? Who else could win a name, Climbing the golden advertising stair To high poetic fame?

And who art thou, with thy coarse Leaves of Grass, Thy rough translation of great nature's ways, That thou should'st meet the Little Johnny class Of bards, with blame or praise?

Beware, lest when of thee death hath bereft us, When thy rude longings are torever q Childs's sad: "Dearest Walter, thou hast left us," Shall be from thee withheld.

Avoid Confirmed Brouchitis By taking Jayne's Expectorant. - Ada

-A man in Illinois has found a way to

The Portuguese African explorers have -King Humbert's face has just made its

Before 1870 Germany had only seven way bridges over the Bhine; now she has sixtee

A vacuum automatic brake lately tested n England will stop in three hundred yards a train run -It is proposed that the Irish present to

the Duke of Connaught be a hunting lodge near the ragh of Kildare, worth \$100,000. Consul Mosby told one of his Warrenton,

Va. friends that his main object in going to Hong Kong was to study the Chinese language. -The value of the money and securities in the English Court of Chancery is reported by the Auditor-General as being £72.540,692.

-Two boys recently found in the gem district of Ceylon a blue sapplere weighing no less than two pounds in the rough, and valued at \$50,000.

-A colossal flower has been lately found n Sumatra forests which has an average diameter of hirty-three inches. It is called the Titanum. -A new opera by Offenbach, "Madame

qual in popularity any of his previous works. The annual value of silk ribbons exorted by Switzerland to the United States has failen in last five years from over \$4,000,000 to about \$1,000,000.

—Indiana's school fund amounts to \$9,000,000, and \$4,000,000 are given every year by the people to keep up the schools, while the school property

valued at \$12,000,000. Female artists are invading the domain of artin France in formidable numbers. In 1874 there were 293 female exhibitors at the Salon; there were 312 in 1875; 446 in 1876; 648 in 1877, and 762 in 1878.

Berlin has 1,305 first-class and 2,962 ond-class cabs, 182 omnibuses, and 224 street railroad ears. In all, 5,020 public carriages. A "course" in a second-class drosky costs about 12 cents for two miles. -The Wesleyans of England have dermined to build in various parts of the country one undred chapels per year for the next ten years. The m of \$325,000 has been subscribed for the purpose.

James Garland, Judge of the Corpora-

tion Court of Lynchburg, Va., is the oldest American Judge in active service. He will be 87 in June, walks to and from his home, and is never absent on court days. -The archives of the Parisian Court of Cassation were burned by the Communists in 1821, and now the authorities solicit by advertisement particulars

The death is announced of Field Marshal Airoldi, a native of Brescia, who served under Napleon till 1814, then entered the Austrian service, and a the abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand was apointed his Aide-de-Camp.

-Of the many laborers who went from the United States to work on the Mamore Railroad in Brazil, but seventy remained at last accounts. The real have scattered, owing to the heat, the mosquitoes, the unhealthiness, and the laborious work.

The Social Science Association of Boston publishes the startling, if true, statement that several mills in New England are grinding white stone into pow-der, to be used in adulterating sugar, soda, and flour, The locations of these mills are not given. -There is a remarkable Jewish synn-

gogue in the ancient city of Prague, with walls so thick with dirt as to be absolutely black. A local tradition says that somewhere on its walls the name Jchovah is inscribed, and it is believed that if the walls are cleaned -An important picture by Meissonier,

"Les Cuirassiers"—shown at the Universal Exhibition— has been bought by a Belgian amateur for \$60,000. In was one of the conditions of purchase that the name of the purchaser should be unknown. "Les Cuirassiers" in -London has lately lost one of the greatest nost fondly, he was extremely kind and unselfish in

months ago lent a total stranger a volume which had cost him nearly a thousand pounds. -The eruption of mud at the foot of Mount Etna continues, and a smoking lake of steadily increasing dimensions has been formed. Prof. Silvestra says there are two kinds of craters-one in constant activity, emitting muddy and oily water, with exhala-tions of carbonic acid; the other intermittent, issuing

with subterranean noises volumes of thicker mud. -The area of land in Germany upon which the tobacco plant is cultivated exceeds 50,000 acres, Prussia, Bavaria, the Duchy of Baden, Alsace, and Lorraine being the counties which grow the mosts and the average yield is about 3,300 pounds to the acre.

With this crop some 50,000 tons of leaf and 1,250 tons of orepared tobacco are imported yearly, the exports barely reaching four thousand tons. -The South Carolina Legislature has repealed the divorce law enacted in the Moses-Chamberlain era, abolished all process for obtaining a divorce in that State, and passed a law providing that Beecherism shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than

ent, at the discretion of the court. -In the course of a recent lecture on "The Abuse of Books," Mr. Frederick Harrison, the emineus essayist, said that he was inclined to think the most useful part of reading was to know what to avoid. The enormous multiplication of books is not favorable to the reading of the best. There never was a time during the last three hundred years when the difficulties in the way of

making an efficient use of books were greater than to day. -The justly named "agony column" of the London Times for Dec. 21 contains the following:
"Dear H.: I entreat you to help me in this my time of
deepest trial. Ill and friendless, I can look to none but you for assistance. By the memory of the past, I in plore your aid, or I know not what I shall do. My lask hilling is expended on this advertisement. Remember me at this season of happiness and reunion. I have no home now, so please address," etc. Miss Braddon could invent nothing more thrilling of its kind.

-At Wokingham, Surrey, England, bullbaiting was kept up until 1821. In 1822, when the Anti-Cruelty to Animais act passed, it was decided by the cor-poration to abolish the custom, and the Alderman with his officers walked in procession and solemnly pulled up the bull ring, which from time immemorial had been fixed in the market place. set apart for the baiting was, however, distributed all the same. In 1835 the mob seized one of these animals and baited him in the market place: but Mr. Bergh will be glad to learn that the ringleaders in this enterprise were sent to Reading jail.

-A young man in Boston received a bequest of \$25,000. He had been poor, and the sudden ac" isition of wealth rather turned his head. He began to spend the money in reckless dissipation, in spite of the efforts of his father to restrain him, and kept on until only \$11,000 was left. The father begged that this remainder might be given to him for safe keeping, and thu son, being then ill from long drunkenness, and very penttent, readily complied. The father put \$10,000 into f in a frolic. That night he slept on a bench in a barroom, and in the morning every cent of the money was gone -The Rev. Dr. Bartlett of Dartmouth Col-

lege urges in the Congreptionalist that the cause of religion is becoming deeply concerned in the question of minis-terial standing. "It has become possible," he ways, "for reckless clerical adventurers to range almost unfundered from place to place, corrupting and harassing the flock." He gives the following as cases within his personal knowle edge: A student was expelled from a Western theologi-cal seminary for vulgarity, obscenity, and talschood; yet he went directly to New England, was ordained, and made a pastor. A dissolute young pastor in New England was formally turned out of the ministry; but within a year he was in charge of a church in a distant State. Ad Englishman came over with forged credentials, and als most destroyed a Vermont church that employed him! but as often as exposed he found new pulpits. A Mic gan preacher fled from Michigan to escape a trial and was immediately engaged by a Minnesota church, where his "low-lived deportment" got him again into trouble-A New England church in a large city engaged a paster whose private life was so bad that a council had refused to settle him. Dr. Bartlett thinks that his own tenomination, the Congregational, eight to adopt stricter methods of examining into the characters of cierical candidates and of investigating charges.

-"An Old-Fashioned Vicar" writes as follows to the London Times: "I am in search of a curate-But what the young curates are coming to I do not know. Will you listen to a specimen or two from their letters? No. I is a very young man, born long after I look orders, too young to be ordained at present. He comes to see me-A day or two afterward he writes that he much disap-proves the surplice in the pulpitas being the first step toward ritualism; that he is willing 'to overlook' this if \$\mathbb{E}\$ preach a certain special doctrine which he lays down and that he will be glad if I will send him one of my serand that he will be glad if I will sent aim one declical mons that he may judge if I am 'a thorough evapocical.'

No. 2 answers an advertisement in the Guardian. He will be glad to correspond with me about the curary if I can satisfy him on certain points, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4c. Questions 4 and 5 are these: 'Are you very particular to use none but the purest wine at the holy sacrament.' Among pure wines I do not include either tent or port.' 'to yea make a conscience of carefully righty the succept of make a conscience of carefully rinsing the sacred cup after holy communion, and of yourself drinking the contents before leaving the altar? No. 3 (a really good and clever fellow), besides sending me his portrait, writes:
'I am ready to undertake to preach a thoughtful sermon in the morning, a children's sermon in the afternoon, and a popular sermon in the evening."